

한국인 코끝의 혈관분포

정동학¹ · 박승원¹ · 장태영¹ · 윤주현² · 이정권² · 정인혁³

Vascular Anatomy on the Nasal Tip in Koreans

Dong Hak Jung, MD¹, Seung Won Park, MD¹, Tae Young Jang, MD¹,
Joo Heon Yoon, MD², Jung Kwon Lee, MD² and In Hyuk Jung, MD³

¹Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery, College of Medicine, Inha University, Incheon; and
²Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery and ³Anatomy, College of Medicine,
Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The blood supply of the nasal tip and columella was examined to determine whether the blood supply to the nasal tip could be damaged from transcolumellar incision during an external rhinoplasty approach in Koreans. **Materials and Methods** : The blood vessels that supply the nasal tip were examined by dissecting 51 cadavers, and their corresponding 102 nasal sections were injected with red latex prior to the dissection. The size and distribution of the vessels were measured with unaided eyes to determine the primary supplying vessels. The subdermal layer in which the vessels lie and the course of the vessels were also investigated. **Results** : The main vessels of the nasal tip proved to be the lateral nasal artery (78%) and the dorsal nasal artery (22%). Columellar branches were narrower in diameter than the lateral nasal and dorsal nasal arteries and varied in their size and appearance, and therefore they appeared insufficient to be main vessels to supply blood. These arteries passed through the musculoaponeurotic layer, but they were also close to the main surgical plane in the dome of the lower lateral cartilage. **Conclusions** : We speculate that the blood supply to nasal tip in Koreans is primarily derived from the lateral nasal or dorsal nasal arteries, with variable contribution from the columellar arteries. Therefore, it is the most important to determine the surgical plane below the musculoaponeurotic layer in order to prevent necrosis of skin flap or deformity due to damage of vessels in the case of external rhinoplasty. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 2000;43:830-5**)

KEY WORDS : Vascular anatomy · Nasal tip · Koreans.

(external rhinoplasty approach) (transcolumellar incision) (superior labial artery) (columellar branches)가 가 (sur - gical landmark)

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: (031) 720 - 5849 · : (031) 720 - 5239
E - mail : rhinojd@mdhouse.com

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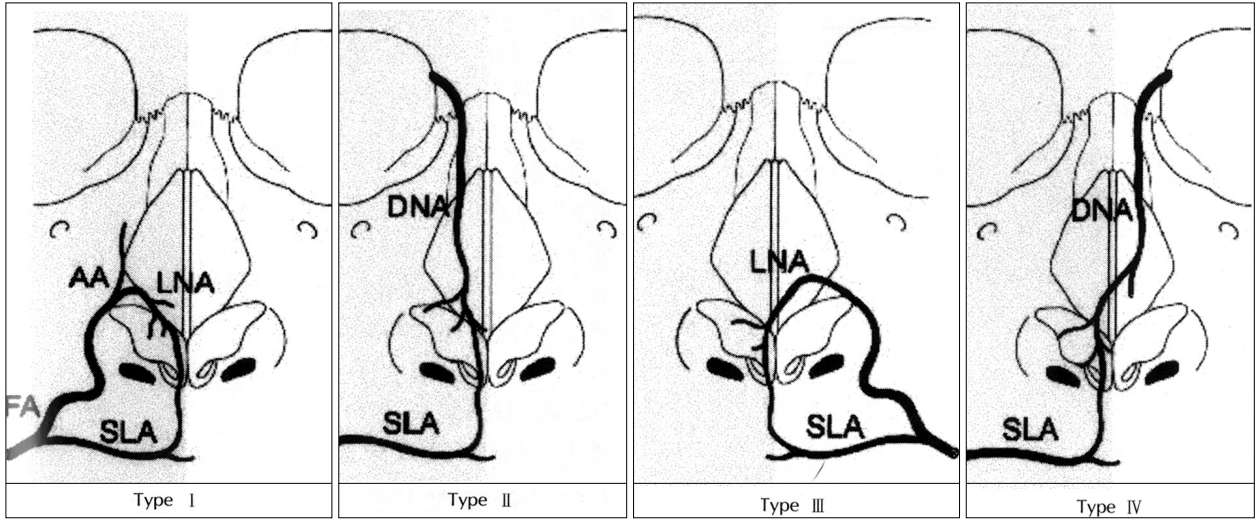


Fig. 1. Diagrams of the distribution of arteries at the nasal tip. The type I pattern passes from the ipsilateral angular artery through the lateral nasal artery and was the most common; the type II pattern is supplied by the ipsilateral dorsal nasal artery; the type III is supplied by the contralateral lateral nasal artery; and the type IV is supplied by the contralateral dorsal nasal artery. AA : Angular artery, LNA : Lateral nasal artery, DNA : Dorsal nasal artery, SLA : Superior labial artery

(common carotid artery)
 가 (latex)
 2 (internal jugular vein)
 (main artery)
 branch), (columellar artery),
 (lateral nasal artery), (dorsal nasal artery),
 (infraorbital artery)
 가
 1 , 2 ,
 3 ,
 4 (Fig. 1).

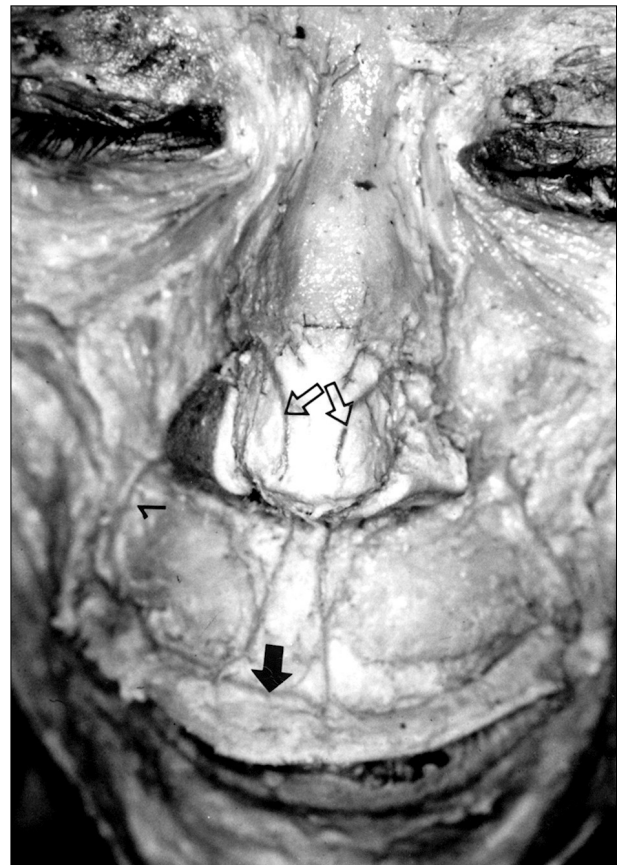


Fig. 2. Lateral nasal arteries (empty arrows) of the angular arteries are symmetrical on both sides. Blood supply that originates from the lateral nasal artery to the nasal tip is most frequently observed. In addition, the columellar branches are supplied by the superior labial artery (black arrow).

가 가 . 51
 22 (43.1%)
 (Fig. 2).

Table 1. Patterns of main blood supply of the nasal tip

Type	N(%)
Both Type *	19(37.2)
Type + Type ‡	16(31.4)
Type + Type †	7(13.7)
Type + Type §	3(5.9)
Both Type	3(5.9)
Type + Type	3(5.9)
Total	51(100)

*from ipsilateral lateral nasal artery
 † from ipsilateral dorsal nasal artery
 ‡ from contralateral lateral nasal artery
 § from contralateral dorsal nasal artery

Table 2. Origins of main blood supply of the nasal tip

Type	Origin	Right	Left	n(%)
Ipsilateral lateral nasal artery		38	26	64(62.7)
Ipsilateral dorsal nasal artery		8	8	16(15.7)
Contralateral lateral nasal artery		4	12	16(15.7)
Contralateral dorsal nasal artery		1	5	6(5.9)
Total		51	51	102(100)

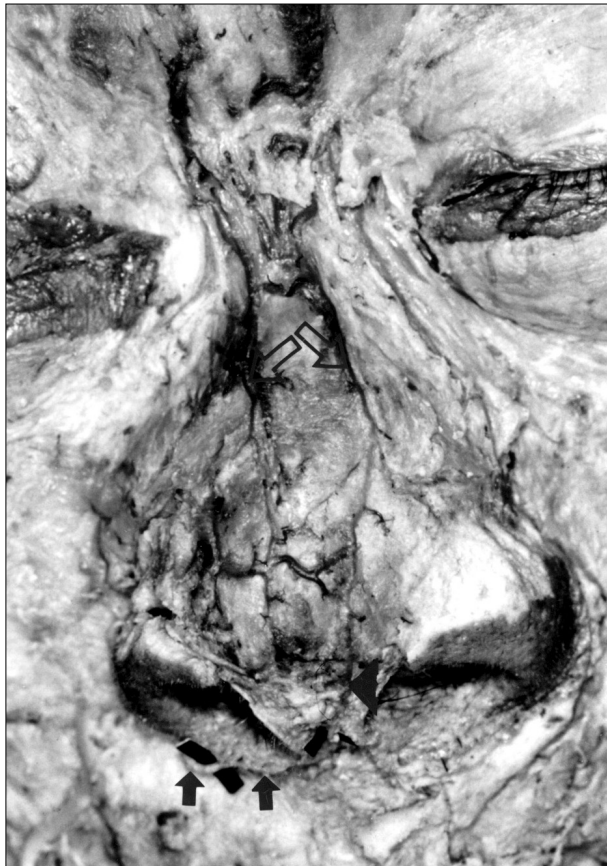


Fig. 3. Blood supply from the dorsal nasal arteries (empty arrows). The columellar branches gradually narrow to form a mesh pattern of distribution. Columellar branches (arrow head) are supplied not by the superior labial artery but by the inferior alar artery (black arrows).

37.3%(19/51) (Fig. 2), 1 3
 가 31.4%(16/51), 1 2
 가 13.7%(7/51), 2 1
 4 , 2 4 5.9%(3/51)
 (Table 1).

가 78.4%(80/102) ,
 21.6%(22/102) (Table 2).
 1 62.7%(64/102) 가
 2 15.7%(16/102), 3 15.7%(16/102),
 4 5.9%(6/102) (Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5)(Ta -
 ble 2).
 가 가 43.1%(22/51)
 가 (Fig. 2, Table 2).

17

(Figs. 3, 4 and 5).



Fig. 4. Blood supply from the contralateral lateral nasal artery (black arrow). Right lateral nasal artery is not noted.



Fig. 5. The right dorsal nasal artery (black arrow) of the ophthalmic artery is supplying both sides of the nasal tip and the lateral nasal artery is not observed. The columellar branch (empty arrow) passes the nasal tip and gradually narrows and distributes itself to the tip.



Fig. 7. Distance of lateral nasal artery from alar groove. The lateral nasal artery (empty arrow) enters the nasal tip in a region approximately 4 mm above the alar groove when a vertical line is drawn upward from the nasal sill to the alar groove (black arrows).

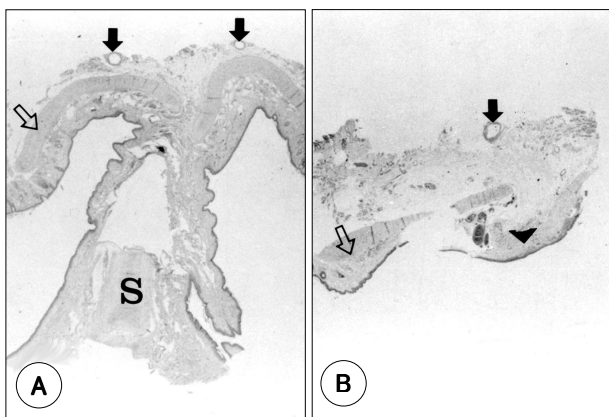


Fig. 6. The transverse section of the lateral nasal arteries (black arrows) at the junction of the upper (arrow head) and lower lateral cartilage (empty arrows) (A) and the dome area (B). Few soft tissues exist at the dome area of the lower lateral cartilage, indicating its proximity to the surgical plane. S : Septum.

	(lower lateral cartilage)	(dome)	(lower lateral cartilage)
	(Fig. 6).	(nasal sill)	가
		(alar groove)	4.0 ± 1.9
mm		(tip defining point)	
	(medial crus)	(dome)	
	(anastomosis)	(Fig. 7).	
가	51.0%(26/51)	, 37.3%(19/51),	
51),		7.8%(4/51),	
	3.9%(2/51)		
	(inferior alar ramus)		가 14
	(Fig. 3).		

가 (superficial dissection) 가 (intermediate) 가 (rudimentary) 가 (defatting)

가 (facial artery) 가 68%(17/25) 가 43%(22/51) (angular artery) 62.7%(64/102)

78.4%(80/102) (ophthalmic artery)

21.6%(22/102) Rorich⁶⁾ 68%(21/31) 51%(26/51) 37%(19/51) 2 (4%)

(Figs. 3, 4 and 5).

(alar base resection)

가 Rorich⁶⁾ Mitz

13) 50 가 , 78%

5 (intermediate) (rudimentary) 가

18% 17 가 21.6% Mitz

(superficial fat layer)

가 가 (nasal sill) 3 mm

6)7) 4.0 ± 1.9 mm

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